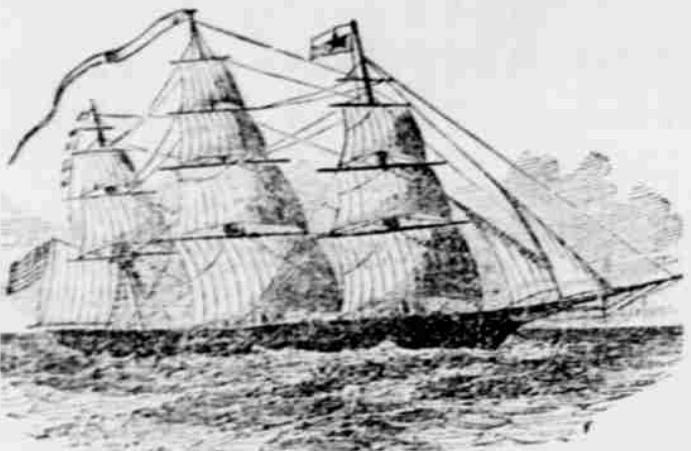


THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

Arrival of the Bark A. A. ELDRIDGE!

One Week Later from the East!



THE NEW YORK RIOTS!

Lee's Army Still on the Backward Move!

Stirring Work around Charleston!

MORGAN'S RAID CUT SHORT.

The Draft in New York City to be Enforced—Price of Gold, &c.

By the arrival of the bark A. A. Eldridge, Capt. Bennett, we have received San Francisco papers to the 25th of July, and Eastern telegrams to the 21st, inclusive. The news is interesting. The A. A. E. brought an Eastern mail.

The New York Riot.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Everything is reported quiet this morning. The negroes who found a place of safety in the Arsenal, on the Seventh Avenue, were yesterday removed to Riker's Island, including the children from the colored orphan's asylum. The colored residents of the Five Points also left for Long Island.

The residence of the enrolling officer of Westchester county was sacked on Wednesday night. In Brooklyn a street watch is kept in all the wards, and a large force of reserves are kept to meet any trouble that may occur.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived last night, and a force of cavalry, as a mounted patrol, will be immediately organized.

Probably the last fight of consequence took place last night, near Twenty-ninth street, where a military force had been sent to drive away the array of scoundrels who were plundering houses there. The mob was concentrated strongly, and the military withdrew. Nearly every house for three or four blocks, on both sides of the street, was filled with the mob, who fired bullets, stones, and other deadly missiles upon the soldiers. The Times' report says 10 members of the 7th Regiment were killed. 700 Regulars were sent up as reinforcements, when a battle took place in which 11 rioters were killed, 18 wounded and 35 taken prisoners. The police are constantly bringing in prisoners.

About 3 o'clock today the military were withdrawn from the scene of fighting. Over 200 houses had previously been visited and a quantity of arms were seized. Gen. Kilpatrick had a long conference with Gen. Sanford, understood to be in reference to the arrival of cavalry from Washington to patrol the city. Gen. Sanford ordered all the liquor stores in the vicinity of the arsenal to be closed for three days. Cannon remained in the vicinity with a strong guard of militia, but there is no probability that they will have to be used. The military still hold possession of the Thirteenth Ward on the East River. Efforts to effect the withdrawal of troops from the Thirteenth Ward failed, though recommended by the Governor.

It is not positively known when drafting will commence, but it is intimated that when it does Government will not have less than 35,000 troops in New York. All is now perfectly quiet.

It is understood that the Mayor has issued a proclamation, threatening to suspend virtually the suspension of the riot, but recommending the citizens to arm themselves to protect their property. 20 rioters were killed last night.

A gentleman has estimated the losses by fire in the recent riot, at \$419,000. In accordance with a call, last night some 5,000 Irish soldiers, under the command of Bishop Hughes' residence, and were addressed by him. He exhorted them to bear their supposed evils rather than commit greater, and exhorted them to stop riotous proceedings. The crowd then peacefully dispersed.

Army of the Potomac.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Special dispatches from Berlin, Md., of yesterday say that the Army of the Potomac is in that vicinity, and will probably remain some days, which will be spent in recruiting the men and horses, both of whom have suffered severely from the long marches and hot weather. The rebels are reported as rushing rapidly to Culpeper, and will hardly stop till they are beyond the Rappahannock. Scouts report that during the retreat the temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and they were weary of the march, and an attack, the result of which would have been disastrous.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Washington dispatches of last night say that a reconnaissance through the Shenandoah Valley returned to day. Asbury's Gap was held by 300 or 400 rebels, who were dispersed by several officers and privates captured. A gentleman from the army reports the rebel army massed between Williamsport and Martinsburg, on the main road through the latter place to Winchester, and their trains were rapidly moving down the valley.

A Washington special dispatch says that 5,000 Union and 6,000 rebel wounded are being removed from Gettysburg to the Northern hospitals. Lee's headquarters on the 15th were reported at Banker Hill, between Winchester and Martinsburg. Rebel officers say that Lee will not make another stand side of Richmond. His trains have all been sent to Culpeper.

A later dispatch says our cavalry crossed on the 15th, and we now occupy the Virginia shore as far South as Chester Gap. The head of the rebel army is at Front Royal. The entire rebel force is moving down the valley, their trains, cavalry, infantry and artillery, in confusion, with our cavalry harassing them. Over 100 prisoners have been captured.

Charleston, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, July 12.—To Gen. Halleck: I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position on the north end of Morris Island, and after 3 hours engaged captured all the strongholds on that part of the island, and pushed my infantry to within 600 yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island except one fort on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point batteries, mounting 14 or 15 heavy guns in the aggregate. Our assaulting columns landed in small boats under cover of the batteries of Folly Island and 4 Monitors, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island. The Monitors continued to fire during the day's work. Just as the guns were about to break on the 11th an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault, which was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were subjected, and could not be got up. Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 killed, wounded and missing. We have taken 11 pieces of heavy ordnance, and a large quantity of camp equipment. The enemy's loss is about 200.

W. A. GILMORE, Gen. Commanding.

Boston, July 18.—The Herald's correspondent gives the following account of the second day's fighting on Morris Island: On the morning of the 11th July the 6th Connecticut regiment made a furious attack on Cummings' Point battery, got possession of it, and hoisted the American flag. Fort Sumter

opened upon them, when a Pennsylvania regiment deserted them. The attacking regiment held the battery until they were badly cut up and then abandoned it. The rebels again took possession.

At 10 o'clock the Monitors proceeded to attack Cummings' Point battery; at 12 o'clock 3 wooden gunboats so opened on the battery at long range, throwing their 200-pound shot directly on the works. The cannonading ceased at 4. The Monitors had been supplied with fresh crews from different ships. The Monitor, which had just arrived from Fort Porter, passed over the bar, making with the gunboats 14 vessels in front of Cummings' Point battery, and Fort Johnson.

New York, July 18.—The following has been received by the Fulton, with dates from Port Royal to the 15th.

Gen. Gilmore has commenced mining Fort Wagner. The siege is progressing favorably. A force has taken the fortifications on James Island as far as Secessionville.

A Charleston dispatch of the 18th, in the Richmond Enquirer, says we attacked the Federal on James Island this morning, and drove them to the protection of their gunboats in Stono river, with a small loss on both sides. The enemy is massing his troops on Morris Island, evidently for another attack on Fort Wagner to-night or to-morrow. The Monitors and mortar boats have kept up a constant fire all day, but are doing little damage.

New York, July 19.—Details of the operations against Charleston have been published. Our losses in the capture of Morris Island and the attempt on Fort Wagner lost up 400 killed, wounded and missing.

CHICAGO, July 20.—From a Charleston paper we have the following: The Mayor issued a proclamation on the 9th that the enemy had appeared in large force on the islands in the neighborhood of the city, and after consultation with Gen. Beauregard he advised non-combatants to leave the city as soon as possible. This was followed by another proclamation, telling the citizens to close their places of business and ordering the arrest of all free negroes, to work on the defenses.

Army of the Southwest.

Cairo, July 18.—The new force of Sherman reaches to the 15th. On that day the force of invading Johnston, at Jackson, Mississippi. The troops were on all sides but the east, along which the Pearl river runs, Johnston may escape by crossing this river, though it is said that we have guns pointed in that direction. Another report says that Johnston is falling back to Columbia, in Marine county. Price, with about 15,000 men, is reported at Hovington, near Helena, Ark., but as yet he has made no hostile move.

Pemberton, with the parole prisoners, has left Vicksburg; and at last accounts had crossed the Big Black, where they would go into a parole camp. A number of them declare that they will not fight longer for the Confederacy, and will go home as soon as they can get away.

Late Southern papers contain the following from Jackson, Miss., the 15th:

Gen. Pemberton and staff arrived last night. The enemy have been shelling all the evening. They are being reinforced. A dispatch from Jackson, the 16th, says the enemy made a heavy demonstration on our right and center to-day, but were repulsed. The enemy's reinforcements are being pushed on our right to cross Pearl river and flank us. One entire block of the city has been destroyed by the enemy's shells. On Sunday, the 12th, they were repulsed with a loss of 100.

Cairo, July 21.—Yazoo City, which has been occupied by the rebels, was captured on the 16th, by the Union forces under Gen. Herron. 250 prisoners were taken. The gunboat De Kalb, which accompanied the expedition, was hit by a torpedo, and three other steamers were burned.

Gen. Lammam, of Sherman's advance, is reported to have prematurely attacked Jackson, Miss., on the 12th, and was repulsed with a loss of 300.

The news in regard to Sherman's campaign against Johnston, is very meagre. Transports, conveyed by gunboats, have gone up the Red river. Their objects unknown.

Memphis, July 20.—Vicksburg dates to the 18th have been received. Gen. Sherman ordered a general charge on the rebel works at Jackson on the 17th, but found that the enemy had abandoned his position. Only a few stragglers, with a few guns and a small quantity of ammunition were captured. A portion of Sherman's army now occupies Jackson, at which place is his headquarters. The remainder of his army is on its way back to Vicksburg. It is stated that Johnston's army, in order to retreat, were compelled to swim the Pearl river.

Natchez was occupied by Federal under Gen. Ransom on the 18th. Four rebel officers were captured immediately after his arrival. Gen. Ransom crossed the Mississippi and captured a rebel battery of 9 guns. He then marched back into the country and captured 1247 boxes of ammunition and 9 more guns. At Natchez he found 5,000 head of cattle and 400 hogsheads of sugar, which were taken possession of in the name of the United States.

Correspondence from Bragg's and Johnston's armies, depict them as destitute and greatly demoralized, and it but remains for them to make the best terms possible. Scouts report that a majority of the planters are anxious for the Federals to maintain possession of the country. The conduct of the Confederates is reported as prevailing throughout the whole Southern country.

Morgan's Raid and what came of it.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The following was obtained at headquarters last night: The morning broke up and scattered. One party of 150 attempted to cross the river at Bullington, when they were attacked by a gunboat and all were drowned. Another force attempted to cross lower down, but they were attacked by our cavalry, and a number killed and taken prisoners. We also captured all the artillery, 6 pieces. Another party of 600, under Col. Dick Morgan—John's brother—were captured by Gen. Hobson. Still another party of 300 were captured near Shackle Ford. The rebel force is broken up and scattered in the hills. We have taken thus far 1,000 prisoners. Our loss does not exceed 10 killed and 25 wounded.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Our forces are continually capturing Morgan's men. Basil Duke was captured yesterday, and over 1,300 have already been made prisoners.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The following was received at headquarters last night: We chased John Morgan and his command over 50 miles to day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles, between them and the 45th Ohio, which was in advance, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. We sent a flag demanding the surrender of the rebels, but they refused to surrender. The rebel force is broken up and scattered in the hills. We have taken thus far 1,000 prisoners. Our loss does not exceed 10 killed and 25 wounded.

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with his main force by Strasburg and Stanton—not by Culpeper.

Southern Conscription.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th contains Jeff. Davis' proclamation, calling under the Confederate conscription, all whites between 18 and 45 years of age, to serve for 3 years under the penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobeying the call. They are offered the privilege of joining volunteer organizations before the enrollment.

Later from Charleston, S. C.

Dispatches from Memphis to the 21st, state that Gen. Harbort's scout had arrived that day from Okolona, Miss. Bringing Mobile papers of the 17th, containing leading editorials from the Charleston papers, which say the possession of Morris Island by the Federals seals the fate of Charleston, and calls upon their forces to drive the Yankees off at the point of the bayonet, and if that fails, to make Charleston a Sargasso, and then burn the city as a last resort. They blame Jeff. Davis for not leaving troops enough to defend the place.

New York, July 24.—The Herald says the New York steamer Circassian arrived at Fort Monroe on the 21st, from Charleston the 19th. A general engagement was just commencing as she left. Gen. Gilmore had attacked a masked battery in the woods, quite near Fort Wagner, and he expressed no doubt but that the attack by himself and Admiral Lee would result in the capture of the place. At the morning shadow disappeared the attack began, and a perfect shower of shot and shell poured into Fort Wagner. The Circassian's orders were imperative, and she could not stay for the termination of the day's fighting.

The Ebony Army.

A special dispatch to the Tribune says the War Department is pushing on the organization of colored troops vigorously. The successes of our forces were giving fresh impetus to the enlistment among the colored people. It is estimated that ten thousand negroes will be in arms in the valley of the Mississippi.

Expedition up James River.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Commercial's Fort Monroe letter of the 18th, after referring to the capture of Fort Powhatan on the James River, says: Admiral Lee detached an ensign with two boats' crews, as a diversion, while the fleet moved further up the river. Scarcely had he left when the rebels returned, gobbled up the insignificant garrison, and decamped. The latest reports received here were to the effect that Admiral Lee had captured Fort Darling, but with what success is unknown.

Returned prisoners from Richmond do not think that any of Bragg's forces have reached there. D. H. Hill was commanding the troops in Richmond. Gen. Foster's headquarters will be at Fort Monroe, his operations being confined to North Carolina and Virginia.

A Richmond paper of the 14th reports that the Federals are landing in considerable force at Brandon, on the James River, to make a move against the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Brandon is 80 miles from Petersburg.

The Evening Post's Washington special dispatch says our cavalry have captured large numbers of stragglers from Lee's retreating army.

The recent expedition of Admiral Lee up the James River was simply a reconnaissance, the object of which being obtained, Admiral Lee has returned with the gunboats.

Retaliation.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder have been placed in close confinement in Fort Monroe, as hostages for the safety of the Confederate army in the hands of the Federals. The recent expedition of Admiral Lee up the James River was simply a reconnaissance, the object of which being obtained, Admiral Lee has returned with the gunboats.

Trouble with Brazil.

Intelligence from Rio Janeiro, to the 9th of June, reports a difficulty between the American Minister, Gen. James Watson Webb, and the Brazilian Government. It is said that Webb demanded satisfaction from the Brazilian Government for having tolerated the Confederate blockade runner, the Albatross, in Florida, in the waters of the Empire, at Pernambuco, and it is stated that Webb demanded an indemnity for the burning of an American vessel, and exacted the dismissal of the President of the Province of Bahia and Pernambuco. The Rio Janeiro papers state that the Imperial Government consented to dismiss the President of the Province named if the Government of the United States approved of General Webb's course. Brazil has expressed its friendly to the United States, but having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, it allows their armed vessels at their ports the same as vessels sailing under any other flag.

Draft in New York City must be enforced.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald's special dispatch from Washington says: All efforts to induce the Government to suspend the draft in New York are unavailing. The conduct of the rioters there has rendered it, in the estimation of the authorities, imperatively necessary that the draft be enforced.

Gold Items.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Money easy at 6 1/2; Exchange, 130 1/4; Gold steady at 123 1/2; Government Securities quiet.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Sterling, 133 1/4; Gold closed quiet, 123 1/2; Government Securities, 123 1/2; 100's of '81, 100's of '82, 100's of '83, 100's of '84, 100's of '85, 100's of '86, 100's of '87, 100's of '88, 100's of '89, 100's of '90, 100's of '91, 100's of '92, 100's of '93, 100's of '94, 100's of '95, 100's of '96, 100's of '97, 100's of '98, 100's of '99, 100's of '00, 100's of '01, 100's of '02, 100's of '03, 100's of '04, 100's of '05, 100's of '06, 100's of '07, 100's of '08, 100's of '09, 100's of '10, 100's of '11, 100's of '12, 100's of '13, 100's of '14, 100's of '15, 100's of '16, 100's of '17, 100's of '18, 100's of '19, 100's of '20, 100's of '21, 100's of '22, 100's of '23, 100's of '24, 100's of '25, 100's of '26, 100's of '27, 100's of '28, 100's of '29, 100's of '30, 100's of '31, 100's of '32, 100's of '33, 100's of '34, 100's of '35, 100's of '36, 100's of '37, 100's of '38, 100's of '39, 100's of '40, 100's of '41, 100's of '42, 100's of '43, 100's of '44, 100's 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'16, 100's of '17, 100's of '18, 100's of '19, 100's of '20, 100's of '21, 100's of '22, 100's of '23, 100's of '24, 100's of '25, 100's of '26, 100's of '27, 100's of '28, 100's of '29, 100's of '30, 100's of '31, 100's of '32, 100's of '33, 100's of '34, 100's of '35, 100's of '36, 100's of '37, 100's of '38, 100's of '39, 100's of '40, 100's of '41, 100's of '42, 100's of '43, 100's of '44, 100's of '45, 100's of '46, 100's of '47, 100's of '48, 100's of '49, 100's of '50, 100's of '51, 100's of '52, 100's of '53, 100's of '54, 100's of '55, 100's of '56, 100's of '57, 100's of '58, 100's of '59, 100's of '60, 100's of '61, 100's of '62, 100's of '63, 100's of '64, 100's of '65, 100's of '66, 100's of '67, 100's of '68, 100's of '69, 100's of '70, 100's of '71, 100's of '72, 100's of '73, 100's of '74, 100's of '75, 100's of '76, 100's of '77, 100's of '78, 100's of '79, 100's of '80, 100's of '81, 100's of '82, 100's of '83, 100's of '84, 100's of '85, 100's of '86, 100's of '87, 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'30, 100's of '31, 100's of '32,